# The Pyongyang Times

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## The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

### Receives Delegation of Korean Youth in Japan

The great leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung received on August 17 the cyclists delegation of allegiance of Korean youth in Japan which had been spending significant days here since it came to the glorious socialist homeland to extend thanks to the fatherly leader on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the formation of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Li Dong Je, Director of the Organizational Department of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

Comrade Kim Jung Rin and personages concerned were also on hand.

Having met the respected and beloved leader whom they had always revered deep in their hearts and held in high esteem with allegiance, the members of the delegation, unable to hold back the warm tears of emotion, shouted again and again "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" at the top of their voices. They reverentially presented the fatherly leader with fragrant flowers carrying the feelings of utmost reverence of the compatriots and youths in Japan.

**The great leader firmly shook hands with the members of the delegation one by one and had a conversation with them in a cordial atmosphere.**

**Head of the delegation made a report that on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the formation of Chongryon they covered 15,000 *ri* so as to extend thanks and convey letters of loyalty of compatriots in Japan to the great leader who formed and reinforced Chongryon and has been leading it along the highway of victory and that they were now in the embrace of the fatherly leader. He reverently wished the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung good health and a long life, carrying the unanimous feeling of allegiance of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.**

**The great leader said that he was very happy to meet them and acquainted himself in detail with their work and life. He gave highly important teachings that the Korean youths in Japan should arm themselves with the Juche idea and firmly establish a revolutionary world outlook, love and defend the socialist homeland and struggle more staunchly for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.**

**The fatherly leader gave valuable gifts to all the delegation members and posed for a photograph with them.**

The members of the delegation hardened their determination to arm themselves more firmly with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader, and creditably carry out the highly important teachings of the great leader and thus justify with loyalty the deep political trust and expectation of the fatherly leader, cherishing deep in their hearts the joy and glory of the day.

That day the great leader gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

## The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

### Sends Gifts to Iraqi President

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent gifts to Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, President of Iraq.

A grand ceremony for conveying the gifts from the great leader was held on August 2 in the seat of Kadisiya Province, Iraq, according to a report from Baghdad.

Put up with due respect on the platform were a portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr. They were flanked by the national flags of our country and Iraq.

Seen on their either side were the slogans: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live Comrade Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, fighter!"

The governor of the province was authorized by the Iraqi President to attend the ceremony. It was also attended by leading functionaries of central and provincial Party and government bodies and public organizations as well as working people, more than 600 in all.

Also on hand were the ambassador and staff members of the DPRK Embassy in Baghdad.

The Chairman of the Kadisiya Provincial Agricultural Board made an opening address at the ceremony.

Then, the DPRK ambassador courteously conveyed the gifts from the great leader to the provincial governor.

The ceremony was addressed by the DPRK ambassador and the provincial governor.

The governor said:

Authorized by His Excellency Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, I, on behalf of the President, the government and the Iraqi people and on my own behalf, extend deepest thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for his precious gifts.

We will always remember this benevolence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We resolutely denounce the aggressive manoeuvres of the US imperialists who have imposed misfortunes and sufferings upon the Korean people, occupying south Korea for 30 years.

We fully support the Korean people in their just struggle to chase the US imperialists out of south Korea and achieve national reunification.

We, together with the Korean comrades-in-arms, will defeat the US imperialists and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and Zionists and realize our desires—Korea's reunification and liberation of the occupied Arab territories.

**The entire attendants of this meeting take a firm oath to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that they will always be with the Korean people in the struggle against the US imperialists and their stooges.**

Concluding his speech, he loudly shouted "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live Comrade Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr!"

Each time the speakers referred to the greatness and deep benevolence of the respected and beloved leader, the attendants sent up enthusiastic applause and cheers expressing infinite reverence for the great leader.

## TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, on the 22nd anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Habyarimana Juvenal**, President of the Republic of Rwanda, on the occasion of the founding of the Rwanda National Revolutionary Movement for Development and on his election as its Chairman.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of the Maldive Islands.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **William Richard Tolbert**, President of the Republic of Liberia, on the independence day of Liberia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, Comrade **Truong Chinh** and Comrade **Pham Van Dong** in reply to their message of greetings sent on the latter's respective reelections and reappointment as President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the DRVN and Premier of the Government of the DRVN at the First Session of the Fifth National Assembly of the DRVN.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade **Z. Batmunkh**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the rectification measures in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message of greetings from **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of "the month of the anti-US joint struggle for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea".

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Iraq and the 7th anniversary of the victory of the July 17 revolution.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to **the National Congress of the Arab Socialist Union of Egypt.**

# Korean People under Great Leader's Wise Guidance Will Fight with Redoubled Efforts to Promote Country's Independent, Peaceful Reunification and Nation-wide Victory of Revolution

## 30th Anniversary of Country's Liberation Grandly Celebrated

Our people celebrated the significant 30th anniversary of the country's liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

A grand Chongjin meeting was held to celebrate this memorable day at the Chongjin Stadium on August 15, the day of the fatherland's liberation. It was attended by more than 80,000 people.

Set up with due respect in the centre of the stadium was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, sun of the nation and legendary hero, who opened up a new era of socialism and communism in our country and has led our people to bring about epochal changes and secure wholesome happiness.

On either side of the portrait stood big panels bearing the words: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

Fluttering on the flag pole was the flag of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Seen here and there at the stadium were slogans: "Let us dye the whole society in one colour, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!", "Long live the great victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!", "Long live the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Korea!", "Long live the friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples!" and "Warm welcome to the delegation of Soviet Maritime Province!"

Attending the meeting were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Ryu Jang Sik, Hyon Mu Gwang and Hong Won Gil; personages concerned and leading officials of local Party and government bodies.

Invited to the meeting were G.A. Kriulin, Soviet Ambassador, and embassy staffers, members of the delegation of Soviet Maritime Province headed by Shtozin Iliya Ivanovich, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workers Deputies of Soviet Maritime Province, members of the delegation of "Party Life", journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Y.V. Krasnov and other Soviet guests.

The strains of the Patriotic Song rang out when Kim Chi Gu, Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, declared the meeting open.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delivered a report.

The reporter said: Thirty years ago the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung realized the cause of national liberation by defeating the Japanese imperialist robbers. This meant that our people were able to free themselves from the miserable status of colonial slave, create a new history in this land with a hopeful future under the banner of sovereignty and independence, and our revolution entered a new stage of development responsible for a radical transformation of society and nature.

He extended the greatest honour and thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, sun of the nation, legendary hero and benefactor of liberation.

He sent warm greetings to the Soviet people and the men and officers of the Soviet Army who helped our people in the sacred war of defeating Japanese imperialism.

The reporter reviewed the great achievements our people have gained in the revolution and construction during the past 30 years after the country's liberation under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The reporter quoted the words of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

**"Under our Party's correct leadership the Korean people have successfully carried out the democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction. As a result, our backward country has turned into an independent socialist state with an advanced socialist system, a strong self-supporting national economy, a brilliant national culture and the independent defence capability."**

Saying that our people under the revolutionary banner of Juche idea have done a lot of work worthy to be praised for centuries to come in the creation of a new life during the period of 30 years after the country's liberation and built a great socialist fatherland, authoritative and dignified, the reporter stressed that the credit for all the victories and successes achieved by our people in the building of a new society and a new state must go entirely to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution.

He pointed out: The northern half of the Republic has traversed the road of prosperity and grandeur for 30 years after liberation. But the US imperialist-occupied south Korea has been going headlong toward decay and ruin. He said: South Korea has turned into a complete colony and aggressive military base of foreign imperialists; its economy is totally destroyed and the people are deprived of all political freedoms and even the elementary democratic rights. Never in thousands of years of Korea's history, he added, have the people suffered so much as they are now suffering in the global hell where terror and suppression are rampant.

He scathingly exposed and condemned the US imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their moves of national split and war and demanded that the US imperialist aggressors withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along all the lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

Referring to the fact that with the 30th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations approaching, a number of its member states have proposed to discuss the item "On Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" at this year's session and co-sponsored a draft resolution reflecting the common aspiration and desire of the Korean people and the peaceloving people the world over, he said that our people fully support and warmly welcome it.

Pointing to the fact that US imperialism and its satellite countries advanced a "draft resolution" diametrically opposed to it in June to disturb again the successful settlement of the Korean question, he went on to say:

The Korean people will decisively smash all sorts of obstructionist manoeuvres of splittists at home and abroad and surely achieve national reunification with the positive support and encouragement of the peaceloving countries and people throughout the world.

The meeting closed with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

A Pyongyang lecture meeting celebrating the memorable day was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the afternoon of August 14.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, sun of the nation and legendary hero.

Hung on its background were a picture of Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of revolution, symbolizing the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and a flag of the Republic.

In the hall were streamers bearing the words: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!", "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and "We reverentially wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life!"

Attending the lecture meeting together with working people in the city were Members of the Political Committee, Secretaries, Alternate Members of the Political Committee, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premiers of the Administration Council, Directors of the Departments of the CC, WPK, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council and other leadership personnel of the Party and government bodies and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, veterans who participated in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and leading personnel from scientific, educational, cultural, art and press circles.

Also present were members of delegations of Koreans in Japan and home-visiting groups who were staying here.

Comrade Yun Gi Bok gave a lecture under the title "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Is the Benefactor of Fatherland Liberation and the Genius of Revolution and Construction".

The North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee gave a reception on the evening of August 15 in honour of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland.

Present at the reception were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Ryu Jang Sik, Hyon Mu Gwang and Hong Won Gil; personages concerned and leading personages of local Party and government bodies.

Invited to the reception were G.A. Kriulin, Soviet Ambassador, and guests from the Soviet Union.

Kim Chi Gu, Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, and Shtozin Iliya Ivanovich, head of the delegation of Soviet Maritime Province, spoke at the reception.

On the same day, the mass gymnastic display "Juche-based Giant Metallurgical Centre" was performed by over 30,000 school children and youth in Chongjin and a song and dance ensemble was given by artistes of the North Hamgyong Provincial Art Troupe.

Leadership cadres of the Party and government and Soviet guests as well as working people saw the mass game and ensemble.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of national liberation, a wreath was laid before the Liberation Obelisk on the Moranbong Hill in Pyongyang on the morning of August 15 in the joint name of the CC, WPK and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK.

On the morning of the same day, wreaths were also laid before the Liberation Obelisk in the name of the CC of the Korean Democratic Party, the CC of the Chondoist Chongu Party, the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the CC of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society, the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the CC of the Union of Agricultural Working People, the CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth, the CC of the Democratic Women's Union, the Pyongyang City Committee of the WPK and the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee.

The Soviet ambassador and embassy staffers and members of Soviet delegations placed wreaths on the tombs of the fighters of the Soviet Army who died in action in Chongjin, on the morning of August 15.

On the same day, some Soviet embassy staffers laid a wreath before the Liberation Obelisk on the Moranbong Hill in Pyongyang.

The Chongjin mass rally held to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland

*The Leader of the People*

## At Komidae Party-cell Meeting

This happened on January 29, 1962. The people in Komidae village in Ohyon-ri, Yonan county, South Hwanghae Province, were immensely delighted at the news that the fatherly leader whom they adored in depth of their hearts at all times would come there to guide a meeting of the Party cell.

Party members were keeping the meeting place—an office of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards—clean inside and out, throwing their eyes time and again to the road the leader would come along. They eagerly waited for his arrival.

At around 11 a.m., a car glided into their village and pulled up at the yard behind the office.

Honoured with the presence at their cell meeting of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of our glorious Workers' Party of Korea and tender-hearted father of our people, Party members were overwhelmed with deep emotion and excitement. Even after they entered the meeting place, they stood erect and gave enthusiastic applause and cheers.

The leader set aside the chair meant for his own use and unreservedly seated himself on the mat together with Party members.

He asked, to begin with, how many new Party members the cell had, and questioned one of them how old he was, when he was admitted into the Party, how many family members he had and how many man-days he earned.

He had a chat with nine new Party members in this way at first and then with veteran Party members and the one who had lived in the village longer than any other members.

The fatherly leader approached them so unceremoniously that all of them relaxed themselves and opened their hearts to him.

He asked a new Party member surnamed Nam why he wanted Party membership; to which he answered: "I was orphaned at an early age, worked as farm hand of a landlord and had hard time of it. So, I wanted to do my bit for the sake of the workers and peasants. I wanted to crush the landlords and capitalists. That was why I became a membership of the Party".

Much pleased at this, the leader said that the comrade gave him a fine reply.

A harmonious atmosphere reigned all over.

The fatherly leader said that now was the time for the meeting to be opened. There is none higher or lower among Party members and so everybody should express his candid opinions without hesitation, he added.

The Party cell chairman rose from his seat and began delivering his report.

Whenever it referred to the successes achieved in the struggle to carry through the Party's agricultural policy, the leader said that it was well done, really well done.

Then Party members contributed to discussion. All the speakers frankly reviewed their merits and demerits in their work.

Having attentively listened to the report and speeches, the fatherly leader said that he wanted to say a few words and gave them a detailed explanation as to the tasks confronting the Party cell and its members.

He remarked that Party members of the cell were in high revolutionary preparedness and its composition was good. He then spoke in the following vein:

**In order to continue to strengthen the Party organization in future, it is necessary to heighten the Party spirit of its members and make them all the more politically conscious. Our Party strives to free the people from oppression.**

**Our Party is an organization which fights to reach its final goal—building of socialism and communism. So, a higher degree of revolutionary awakening is needed. If one wants to make revolution, he should enhance class consciousness and make a good fight against the enemy.**

In order to raise their political and theoretical level, he went on, Party members should study the Party's policies hard, and pointed out: **In the past we were obliged to apply ourselves wholly to work without being given opportunities for learning. But today political power is in our hands. Therefore, we can study and work.**

He then taught that the county Party committee should expand its Party school, enrol all rural Party members in it in winter and give them education, so that each of them might undertake education of two or three peoples at least.

He said that it would be advisable for peasants to see the Korean feature film "In a Village Near the Demarcation Line". Then he noted that Yankee devils now bare their fangs and show their claws to destroy us. So, he added, we must rally the workers and peasants closely around our Party and isolate thoroughly a handful of hostile elements.

He explained in concrete terms how the work with those whose family members had gone over to the south should be improved and touched upon the prospects of rural mechanization and chemicalization. He also spoke of the need for Party members to enhance their role as vanguards.

In conclusion he stressed the need to reinforce the Party organization solidly and strengthen the Party life of its members still more.

Even after the cell meeting closed, the leader continued his talk with Party members.

He sent for the families of those who had been killed by the enemy. Presently, they came. He acquainted himself with their living conditions, personally settled those problems which needed solution and braced them up in every way. He did the same as to the families of those who had gone over to the south. He kindly showed them the way of life for them to follow.

As seen from the above, the fatherly leader taught Party members in Komidae village how to carry on their activities worthy of the members of a revolutionary, organizational vanguard detachment, and relieved the villagers of all the cares that had heavily weighed upon their minds.

The fatherly leader left the village after dusk fell.

Bidding him hearty farewell, Party members and villagers reaffirmed their determination to practice wholehearted loyalty to him on the road of revolution indicated by him and cordially wished him a long life in good health.

## Guerilla Hero Kim Jin

It was in the years of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. A battle was fought in Tashaho, Antu county, on August 23, 1939.

The unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to which Comrade Kim Jin belonged was given an order by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to encircle and attack the enemy forces in Tashaho and completely annihilate their reinforcements to be lured out from Mingyuehkou and Antu through this operation.

Upon the receipt of the combat order, the unit went into action and laid siege to the village of Tashaho undetected before the day broke.

Men of the unit were waiting for an order to launch an attack on the enemy position, counting the minutes one by one. Presently, the order came. They rushed forward into the walled village like the wind and opened fire at the enemy.

The enemy forces were scared out of their wits and thrown into confusion. But, a short time later, they started firing machine guns from a battery in a desperate attempt to bar the advance of the KPRA unit.

A frontal attack would be an impossibility unless the battery was captured.

But the situation brooked no delay.

The command post organized a death-defying corps whose mission it was to occupy the battery to save the situation. Comrade Kim Jin and some others were its members.

The members of the death-defying corps picked their way toward the enemy's battery, each with hand grenades, and pressed on till they came 30 metres as close as their target.

They hurled hand grenades, but the rapping of the machine guns was growing ever insistent.

Things were getting even more critical as time passed.

At this juncture, Comrade Kim Jin, staring at the enemy's battery, said, "Comrade platoon commander, let me go!" and darted out like an arrow, forcing his way toward the battery. Under a hail of bullets he crawled to close in upon the target. A few more steps, and he would be in the "dead zone."

At the moment, the enemy spotted him. There was hasty, concentrated firing from the battery. Bullets flew all around.

Comrade Kim Jin was just about to throw a hand grenade, when a bullet hit him. He was mortally wounded. His head hung low abruptly.

After a little while he raised his head, remembering that he had no right to die before carrying out the order given by Comrade Commander. He took a few steps forward and threw a hand grenade for all he was worth.

But the firing from the battery became more frantic.

Comrade Kim Jin, with his eyes set on a loophole of the enemy's bunker, stood up and dashed ahead at lightning speed.

Bang! Bang! There was terrific explosion. The enemy's disgusting machine-gun firing died down and the battery was enveloped in dark-red smoke.

The bugle call rang out for charge in no time. The KPRA men, their hearts inflamed with a desire for vengeance, stormed into the enemy's position like surging waves. They occupied the police station and barracks of the enemy in a flash.

Meanwhile, his comrades-in-arms ran toward Comrade Kim Jin and hugged him.

Scores of bullets were put through his breast, but his heart was still beating though faintly.

They shouted at him, shaking him in despair.

"Comrade Kim Jin! Do you hear the cheers, the hurrah of victory?"

He barely opened his eyes in dim consciousness and said to those around him in a whisper:

"Comrades! I'm unable to fight the enemy under the guidance of Comrade Commander till the day of victory in our revolution. So-rry...." Leaving these words behind him Comrade Kim Jin breathed his last.

The KPRA men stood still, their heads lowered, in front of the body of their comrade-in-arms who bravely fought and willingly laid down the precious life, which was given him but once, for the victory of the revolution.

The heroic death of Comrade Kim Jin kindled in the hearts of his fellow fighters a spark that roused a burning thirst for revenge—to rout the enemy. They fought furiously and wiped out even the enemy's reinforcements in an instant.

Hero Kim Jin is no more with us, a man who grew to be a true son of Korea in the embrace of the leader and remained loyal to him to the last moment in the sacred cause of revolution for fatherland restoration.

But his lofty revolutionary spirit will long be enshrined in the hearts of our people.

**Kwak Chun Man**

# Historic Battles That Shook Whole Country

### A Visit to the Sites Where the Korean Revolutionary Army Fought after Advancing into the Homeland

A statue of the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon in Hongwon

We made a trip to Pungsan county of Ryanggang Province and then to Riwon, Pukchong and Hongwon counties of South Hamgyong Province to pay a study-visit to the old battlefields on the occasion of the significant 45th anniversary of the advance of the Korean Revolutionary Army into the homeland.

In the summer of 1930 a detachment of the KRA formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on July 6 of the same year during the dark period of Japanese imperialist rule forced its way to the above-mentioned districts on a mission entrusted by the leader and carried on military and political activities.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

**We must fight against Japanese imperialism in future, weapons in our hands. The armed enemy can be defeated only with the revolutionary armed forces....**

**We must prepare well for an armed struggle.**

The military and political activities of a KRA's detachment under the command of Kim Hyong Gwon, uncle of the leader and a staunch communist, made a great contribution to laying the mass basis for the armed struggle in the homeland.

### First Gun Report—Harbinger of the Revolution

Before crossing the Amnokgang River in August 1930, Kim Hyong Gwon told the members of his detachment as follows:

"...the beautiful country and our people are now under the hoof of Japanese imperialism. How can we slow down our march? Let's do all we can at the risk of our lives in the struggle for the restoration of the lost country."

Recalling these patriotism-inspiring words, we followed the same course as Kim Hyong Gwon had taken to carry on activities, instilling into broad sections of the people the Juche revolutionary line, the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle, which had been advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Chialun Meeting, and knocking down Japanese imperialist aggressors. We headed for Pabal-ri in Pungsan county via Samsu and Pungso counties of Ryanggang Province, and came to a plot of field in the wide expanse of the Kaema Plateau which stretched out from the Hoharyong Ridge. There were the sites where Hwangsuwon shop and Pabal shop had once stood.

The curator, our guide, related to us the story that at this point Kim Hyong Gwon changed his clothes and reconnoitered the enemy's movement, and then fought the thrilling battle.

On the afternoon of August 14, 1930 the armed detachment under his command routed the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the Naejung police sub-station (in Pabal-ri, Pungsan county), a target of the people's deep-seated grudge.

"We cannot pardon you swines because you are the inveterate enemy of the Korean people."

So shouting, Kim Hyong Gwon fired and put the bullets of vengeance through the breast of the Japanese police sergeant who was so wicked as to be nicknamed "Obbashi" (cuckoo bee).

The KRA's gun shot which sounded for the first time in the homeland was a stroke of lightning announcing a harbinger of the tempest which would blow away the dark clouds that were hovering over the beloved but ruined country, and it was a revolutionary signal calling on our people, who were held in bondage to chains, to rise in the anti-Japanese struggle.

With deep emotion we made rounds of the site where he had fought the battle of historic importance and another one where he had made a speech before the crowds who had hurried there on hearing the gun report.

### "Armed Groups Infest"

"The driver who drove the bus 'Hamnam 268' at the time is still living in Pukchong", said to us one of our fellow travellers when we were crossing the Huchiryong Ridge.

We were told that Kim Hyong Gwon held up the said bus carrying the chief of the judicial section of the Pungsan police station and three others, and demanded its driver to turn its course back. The car thus got beyond the ridge.

In Pukchong county, South Hamgyong Province, we had an interview with the driver, who detailed the activities conducted by Kim Hyong Gwon.

At the time Kim Hyong Gwon disarmed the chief of the judicial section and sharply reproached him. He then kindly explained to other passengers the need to fight against Japanese imperialism, the mortal enemy of our nation.

What we saw at a number of sites in Riwon and Pukchong counties impressively reminded us of the resourceful, courageous struggle of Kim Hyong Gwon and made us pay tribute to his indomitable fighting spirit and outstanding ingenuity of military affairs.

Kim Hyong Gwon vigorously conducted the political work among the people and energetically strove to form mass organizations, with a grave keeper's hut in Munang-ri of Riwon county, a straw-thatched house in Taeduk-ri and the Pomgul (tiger cave) as his bases.

When he encountered with a search party of Japanese police in Mt. Taedok-san of Pukchong county, he decoyed it by an extraordinary tactics and made a bold attack on them.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors were even unable to move around, petrified with anxiety and fear by the battles fought day after day.

The newspapers in those days carried the articles under bold-faced headlines. Here are some of them:

"Rumour of Bandits' Smuggling Arouses Riwon Police Station to Emergency Activity; News about Bandits' Sneaking into Mines Puts Police on Alert"; "Increasingly Strict Search in Pukchong District, Halls of Social Organizations and Even Beggars' Hovels and Temples Searched"; "Armed Groups Infest Mountains in Pungsan, They Are Still at Large Despite Various Informations"; "Police Cordon around Towns in Neighbouring Counties".

These news created considerable stir among the people and raised their anti-Japanese fighting spirit still more.

### "Struggle!" Is the Only Slogan We Shout

Kim Hyong Gwon who advanced into Hongwon county, breaking through the strict cordon of the enemy, killed the chief of the Chonjin police sub-station in Pardong-ri, got into the township of Hongwon and fought a furious battle.

Here, he was surrounded by scores of Japanese policemen on a tip given by a spy. He fired his gun till the bullets ran out, singlehandedly fighting against the enemies, but unfortunately was arrested by them.

We looked around the site of Hongwon county police station where he had been detained.

The curator gave us a detailed explanation about the struggle he had waged in the jail.

Kim Hyong Gwon was put to terrible torture several times a day but fought back the enemy with burning hatred and strong will. Meanwhile he showed warm care for his comrades in every way and encouraged them to keep fighting staunchly.

He told his fellow detainees particularly about the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and got them to realize that the Korean people came to have a great leader who would save the unfortunate nation. This inflamed their hearts with joy, fighting spirit and conviction of sure victory.

He was transferred to a prison in Hamhung and then to another one in Seoul. His struggle against the enemy's farcical trial and the hangmen's brutal barbarities remained resolute as ever.

"Down with the Japanese imperialist brigands!"

"Long live Korea's independence!"

"Workers of the Whole World, Unite!"

Shouting these slogans at the court, he took up a chair and flung it toward the judge. And then he started singing a revolutionary song:

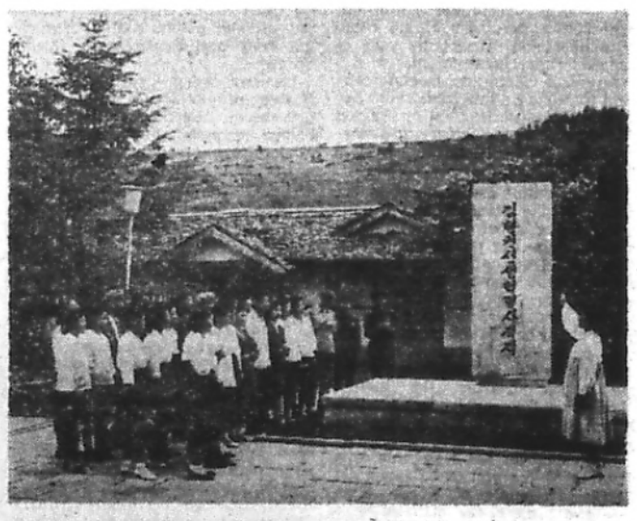
We are fires setting all aflame
We are hammers breaking chains
Red Flag is our beacon of hope
"Struggle" is the only slogan we shout

His comrades joined him in chorus.

He was sentenced to prison for 15 years but continued with the unremitting struggle in the cell. He dedicated his youth and life entirely to the fight for the homeland and the people. On January 12, 1936 he died in the Mapo Prison at the age of 31, to our sorrow.

Paying a study-visit to the historic sites associated with the indomitable fighting spirit of Kim Hyong Gwon and his lofty revolutionary exploits, we vowed firmly that we would become genuine fighters of the leader, who remain faithful to the revolution to the last moment like Kim Hyong Gwon did.

**Hong Rae Hui**



The site of the Naejung police sub-station of Japanese imperialism assaulted by an armed group of the Korean Revolutionary Army led by Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon

## Diplomatic Relations between DPRK and DRSTP Established

A joint communique on opening diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was released on August 9 in Sao Tome, the capital of Sao Tome and Principe, according to a report from Sao Tome.

The joint communique reads:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe agreed on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, which is effective as from August 9, 1975, out of the common desire to develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

(KCNA)

# Workers' Party of Korea: Great Party Which Led Democratic Revolution to Brilliant Victory

The Workers' Party of Korea, a party of a new type guided by the immortal Juche idea, has traversed a glorious path shining with struggle and victory for 30 years.

Under the well-advised guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party carried out two social revolutions, a fierce war and the great work of industrialization in a historically very short period of time. Indeed, it victoriously fulfilled all the difficult and complex tasks arising in the revolution and construction.

Our Party led the democratic revolution to a brilliant victory, a revolution which the peoples freed from imperialist subjugation should unfailingly carry out to advance along the road to national independence and prosperity and the road to socialism. And through this it accomplished great exploits and gained valuable experience.

Immediately after liberation in 1945 the situation of our country was difficult and a great deal of difficulties lay ahead of our people.

As a result of the nearly half-a-century-long Japanese imperialist colonial rule, our country remained very backward economically and technically, ideologically and culturally. The economic basis was very weak and the Japanese imperialists even destroyed it severely at the time of their defeat.

Almost all the population were illiterates and were infected with obsolete ideas of all shades.

Our country which was in a very backward state was divided into the north and the south due to US imperialist occupation of south Korea and our people came to stand face to face with the US imperialists, the ringleader of world reaction.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party solved all the problems arising in the building of a new country from the standpoint of Juche and by its own efforts, thereby surmounting the difficulties and hardships and attaining brilliant victory in the early period of its struggle for creation of a new life.

The great leader made it clear that if we were to build a new Korea, independent and prosperous, we should take the socialist path and if we were to follow it we should carry out the democratic revolution without fail.

The idea on the democratic revolution set forth by the respected and beloved leader is a great idea which clearly indicated the peoples emancipated from imperialist subjugation a short cut to socialism for the first time.

As the great leader said, the capitalist path is the path of exploitation, oppression, dependence and ruin and the socialist path is the path leading to freedom, happiness, independence and prosperity.

But with one's subjective desire alone it is impossible to follow the socialist path. In those countries which were colonies and semi-colonies in the past there remain the survivals of foreign imperialism and feudalistic relations even after the task of national liberation is accomplished, and this constitutes a great obstacle to social development.

Such being the situation, the countries which remained colonial and semi-feudal society should carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to eliminate the imperialist remnants and feudal relations and open the road to the country's democratic development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only brightly lit up the path to be followed by our people who were liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule but also mapped out the lines and policies on building a party of the working class, a people's power and a revolutionary armed force and enforcing democratic socio-economic reforms in a unique way and in conformity to the actual conditions of our country and successfully put them into effect.

Under the great leader's wise guidance our Party solved the fundamental problems arising in the building of a new country and fully provided the preconditions for the successful carrying out of the democratic revolution and thus it could victoriously accomplish the historic task of building a new, democratic Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"We must first found a Marxist-Leninist party which is capable of steadily leading the Korean revolution to victory. At the same time, we must establish a people's government to solve the question of power, the fundamental question in the revolution, and build a people's armed force which will defend our country, people and revolutionary gains. These three immediate tasks are a revolutionary duty the fulfilment of which brooks not a moment's delay for the rapid advancement of our revolution in the liberated homeland."** ("On Building the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland," Eng. ed., pp. 1-2.)

If we are to successfully carry out the revolution, we should, before anything else, found a party of the working class, the general staff of the revolution, rally broad masses around it, establish a people's power and firmly build it up as a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction, form a people's armed force which will defend the revolutionary gains and turn it into an invincible revolutionary armed force.

Without the solution of these fundamental questions of the revolution, we cannot successfully carry out any socio-economic reforms nor can we firmly defend the achievements from the resistance of the hostile classes even though progressive reforms are enforced.

On the basis of the organizational and ideological preparations he himself made to form a party amidst the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded a revolutionary party of Juche type and strengthened and developed it into a leading force capable of confidently leading the Korean revolution to victory. He formed working people's organizations and firmly united millions of the labouring masses around the party in a very short space of time.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party formed a democratic national united front with various political parties and groupings and democratic forces of all strata striving for building a new country and organized and mobilized the broad popular masses to totally destroy the old colonial ruling machinery of Japanese imperialism, establish the people's power of a new type and found a people's armed force capable of reliably defending the revolution.

Thus our Party and people firmly took the power organs in their hands, which were able to enforce great socio-economic reforms, and fully prepared the powerful means of dictatorship enough to smash promptly the enemy's counterrevolutionary manoeuvres against the enforcement of democratic reforms.

On the other hand, the Party dynamically carried on the ideological revolution to root up the outmoded ideas of the working people and equip them with new progressive ideas, thereby raising the national consciousness and class awakening of the working people to a high pitch and bringing into full play their conscious enthusiasm, creative initiative and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in the building of a new country.

As mentioned above, our Party under the preeminent guidance of the great leader brilliantly settled the fundamental problems arising

(Continued on Page 3)

# "Rural Town" Springs Up under Warm Affection

The great fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who works heart and soul to turn all our farm villages into the ideal communist rural communities, initiated the building of a modern "rural town" in Oguk-ri, Anak county, South Hwanghae Province. The construction of many-storied modern flats for 1,300 family units has recently been completed. In addition to new dwellings farmers have been provided with many precious gifts. This is indeed a manifestation of the great affection shown by the leader for them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"By more vigorously pushing forward the construction of modern farm houses at state expense, we will alter the face of the countryside completely in the next few years."**

In accordance with the fatherly leader's grand plan, the state built many modern houses for farmers in different parts of our country at its own expense.

Included in them is the recently-built "rural town" in Oguk-ri, which is permeated with the warm love of the fatherly leader for our farmers.

It was in May last year that he again visited the Oguk Cooperative Farm. He acquainted himself fully with the farming situation and the living conditions of villagers. He said over and over again that Anak is where farming is done better than anywhere else and that more effective assistance should be given to it. He then instructed the functionaries concerned to build a modern village there.

On a topographic chart of Oguk-ri unrolled before him he marked the construction site of a village and taught them in detail about the type of houses to be built, their inner structure and the heating system. He then remarked that he would directly assume the responsibility of the construction of Oguk-ri, and encouraged them to build this farm village within a year.

Examining a model of the village, he noted that this big village should be equipped with a school, hospital and club. He also said that the construction of thrashing grounds and storehouses for grains, fertilizers and farm implements should be included in the plan.

The fatherly leader paid especially deep attention to solution of the problem of drinking water. He said in eagerness that if no water was available nearby, water pipe should be drawn from afar and thus water service be introduced by all means.

Thanks to the meticulous guidance of the leader, an excellent blueprint for the construction of Oguk-ri was drawn up.

True to the highly important teachings of the great leader, the "Oguk-ri Construction Corps" formed by him conducted an intensive speed campaign from the start and achieved a wonderful success.

A fine "rural town" thus sprang up in a year.

Seen on the hills, high and low, are the beautifully-tiled, two-storied houses for three family units or four and three- or four-storied, tower-like, garden-style flats. They present a well-harmonized view. The fertile Orori plain stretches from the village, and there are orchards of various fruit trees at the back of the village.

Every flat has service pipe. Each has three rooms, a warehouse, bath room and well-arranged sanitation facilities.

Two tall creche buildings with accommodations for over 100 each were erected and two many-storied kindergarten buildings were put up to take in the same number of children respectively. On the first floor of the four-storied apartment there are different service facilities—shop for manufactured goods, foodstuffs shop, barber shop, beauty salon, tailor's shop and an all-purpose repair station.

The village is now little different from a town in living conditions and the villagers from town dwellers in living standards. Farming is done with the help of machines and chemicals. Water piping is laid in each house. Bus service is available. There are a modernly-equipped hospital and a TV set in every home.

All these achievements have been made under the rays of the rural theses authored by the leader.

The villagers here enjoy a life as bountiful and cultured as that of urban dwellers.

Their hearts are now filled with the fiery determination to hold the fatherly leader, who has brought them a happy life of today, in deep esteem forever till the end of the sun and moon and to make a present of loyalty in honour of the grand October festival by producing this year grains over 1.5 times as much as last year so as to justify with allegiance the great favour given by the leader.

**Han Su Chon**

**Thanks to the solicitude of the fatherly leader, a modern rural community reminiscent of a town has come into being in Oguk-ri, Anak county**

# Introducing Large and Modern Equipment

## A Visit to Miners of Komdok

The Chollima Komdok Mine honoured with the title of Laurel Guard is one of the big bases for production of nonferrous minerals in our country. It is located in the Machonryong mountain range.

When you reach the entrance of the mine you can see large-sized hutches fully loaded with high-quality minerals run into the ore dressing plant in rapid succession.

At the ore dressing plant, all the production processes of which are automated, concentrates are carried outside by belt and then flow on into 60 ton-class automatic unloading waggons waiting in a long file.

The whole Komdok mine is animated with the gallant spirit of the miners who have plunged themselves into an intensive speed campaign to increase production, determined to greet the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea with labour achievements as a token of their loyalty.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In the extractive industries large, modern and high-speed equipment should be introduced and transport be diversified to increase production substantially at the existing coal and ore mines and, at the same time, new coal and ore mines should be actively developed to increase the output of coal and ores quickly."**

The leader's highly important teaching on introducing large and modern mining facilities is being creditably put into practice at the Komdok Mine.

We first entered the April 5 pit which the leader had personally visited.

The head of the pit accompanying us told us a moving story as he led the way to stope No. 79. He said that 10 or more years ago the fatherly leader paid a visit to the pit and showed deep care and solicitude for miners, warmly shaking their hands and indicated clear-cut orientations and ways and means the mine should follow.

In the spacious stope a single worker was seen operating a large automated drill carriage.

The carriage, with its drill thrust into the ore veins glittering under bright lights, was cutting the wall of the working face promptly, rendering it littered with holes like a beehive within an hour or so.

According to the operator, the introduction of this large-sized drill carriage now in use has raised the work efficiency 7 times higher than before.

A blasting which had been carried out in stope No. 75 a few minutes before produced an incredible amount of minerals.

Through the application of an advanced method of blasting the ore output per-drill dynamiting has been boosted more than 3.5-fold.

At first sight we wondered how a mountain of minerals would be hauled. But when operators drove hutches into the pit, sounding a light whistle a large-sized remover started pouring the huge amount of minerals into 10 ton-class hutches.

At every hewing site large modern machines were in full operation and so we could find no one who was engaged in manual labour.

The pit head remarked with high pride: "Now our miners work more easily and efficiently, successfully carrying into effect the line of the technical revolution put forward by the great leader."

Thanks to the burning enthusiasm of the miners here to practice loyalty to the fatherly leader by extracting more ores and thanks to modernized and large-sized mining facilities, the output of minerals is on the rapid increase. In the first seven months of this year, the output showed a 1.5-fold increase above that in the corresponding period of last year and the Six-Year Plan of this mine was already overfulfilled through such innovations.

In this mine with abundant deposits its extensive capital construction is now under way to multiply the capacity of production in a few years. The construction of a large-scale long-distance belt conveyer is going on on a full scale and the expansion project of the ore dressing capacity is progressing in a big way.

The miners of Komdok who are dashing ahead, bringing about uninterrupted innovations are in an all-out charge full of loyalty, having set the daring goal of turning out 37.5 per cent more minerals than this year's plan before the 30th anniversary of the Party founding.

**Kang Chon Su**

**Full of happiness and joy, co-op farmers in Oguk-ri move into new houses**

(Continued from Page 2)

in the building of a new society and created adequate preconditions for effecting democratic socio-economic reforms and, on this basis, it organized and mobilized the entire people in the struggle to carry out the democratic reforms.

Democratic reform is a fundamental demand of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and a most urgent revolutionary task set before the party of the working class after the establishment of the people's power.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"Without introducing democratic reforms, it is impossible to build a fully independent and democratic country, to rescue the working masses from poverty and the absence of all rights, and to develop the economy and culture of our country."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 84.)

The great leader set the agrarian reform as the central task of the democratic revolution and brought this historic task to brilliant completion.

Taking into consideration the balance of forces between the classes and the relations of landownership in our countryside and the centuries-old desire of our peasants for land, the great leader correctly defined those whose land should be confiscated and intelligently led our Party and people so that they could carry out the agrarian reform to the hilt by confiscating the landlords' land without compensation and distributing it free among the landless or landpoor peasants.

This new way of solving the agrarian question clarified by him was the most revolutionary way which enabled us to settle the peasant and agricultural questions in a thoroughgoing way in the stage of democratic revolution and it was the only correct way that provided favourable conditions for transforming agriculture on socialist lines.

Along this new path for the solution of the land problem, our Party carried out the agrarian revolution, a deep-going revolution for the liquidation of the feudal relations of landownership, most thoroughly and victoriously in a short period—in a slightly over 20 days.

With the agrarian reform successfully carried out, the feudal relations of landownership and the exploitation system were abolished in our land once and for all and the age-old desire of our peasants to freely farm on their own land was made real.

Thanks to the agrarian reform, the agricultural productive forces were emancipated from the feudal shackles and developed rapidly and agriculture came to successfully contribute to the rehabilitation and development of the national economy as a whole.

The agrarian reform in our country—the first of its kind in the East—exerted a great inspiring influence upon the peoples of the countries groaning under colonial and feudal exploitation.

In accordance with the policy set forth by the great leader, our Party confiscated without compensation all the factories, mines, power stations, railway transport services, communications, banks, commercial and cultural organs owned by the Japanese imperialists and the comprador capitalists and nationalized them.

As the result of the nationalization of the major industries, the root cause of all social misfortunes was removed in the main in the sphere of industry and the industrial organs which had formerly been used to grind down the Korean people came to serve for the prosperity and development of the country and the improvement of the well-being of the toiling masses.

By virtue of the nationalization of the key industries, the economic foothold of the imperialists and the comprador capitalists was liquidated and the socialist relations of production came to hold sway in the domain of industry.

Under the great leader's wise guidance, our Party not only enforced economic reforms but also carried out democratic reforms—adoption of the Labour Law, the Law on the Equality of the Sexes, etc.—to fully ensure the democratic freedom and rights of the working people.

Regarding the question of training our own cadres as a most important matter in the building of a new country, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung trained large numbers of new intellectuals of the working people's origin on the one hand and on the other educated and remoulded old intellectuals to lead them to actively participate in the building of a new society. Thus, the question of training our own cadres was successfully solved in our country.

As seen above, our Party victoriously completed the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in a little over a year under the well-advised guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This is a resplendent victory of the thought and theory of the democratic revolution newly elucidated by the great leader, a precious fruition of his sagacious leadership and a great achievement made by our people in the struggle to build a new country.

With the successful fulfilment of the democratic revolution, the colonial and feudal nature of the socio-economic system was completely eradicated and a new system of people's democracy firmly established and a powerful revolutionary democratic base, a reliable guarantee for national reunification, created. Moreover, a path was opened up for our people to go over to the socialist revolution immediately.

The fulfilment of the democratic revolution in the north of Korea exerted great revolutionary influence upon the people in the south and vigorously inspired their struggle.

The great victory of the democratic revolution in our country showed how the people liberated from the colonial subjugation of imperialism should build a new life.

**Chang Ik Su**

# "US Troops, Withdraw at Once"

## South Korean Young Men Strongly Demand "US Embassy" in Seoul by Telephone

The scoundrels of the "US embassy" in Seoul are in utter suspense and fear after there were telephone calls threatening them with "finishing off U'S ambassador Sneider" and demanding "US troops, withdraw at once," according to a recent issue of "Hyokmyong Chonson", organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

At about 8 on evening of August 4, south Korean young men rang them up twice, speaking in fluent English.

They demanded the "US embassy" over the phone:

"Firstly, recommend to your home government to declare the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea before the opening of the 30th UN General Assembly Session and carry it out within this year.

Secondly, make US State Secretary Kissinger, US Defence Secretary Schlesinger and the US Administration promptly withdraw their outrageous utterances on using nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula.

Thirdly, make public your answers to the above-mentioned demands in the papers 'Tonga Ilbo' and 'Choson Ilbo' and report them through 'Radio Tonga' and 'Radio Tongyang' before August 15".

They sternly declared: "When these just demands are ignored or rejected, the life of US ambassador Sneider in Seoul can not be guaranteed".

# Traitor's Shameless Advocacy of Division

It is reported that there took place a "ceremony for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the liberation day" in Seoul on August 15, at which quisling Pak Jung Hi made a "commemorative address".

In his address full of fabrication and deception, he vilified and slandered us, croaking about the fictitious "threat of invasion from the north" again, and repeated "peaceful unification", "resumption of dialogue" and "democracy".

This is a brazen-faced jargon to cover up his criminal act of suppressing the people, perpetuating the country's split and preparing a new war in reliance on the foreign aggressive forces.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The US imperialists and their henchmen are scheming to create 'two Koreas' on the one hand, and on the other overtly manoeuvring to unleash another war against the northern half of the Republic."**

It is widely known to the world that traitor Pak Jung Hi is dead set against our line of independent, peaceful reunification and only seeks national split, north-south confrontation, fascist repression and war provocation manoeuvres with the backing of the US imperialists.

It is also well known to all that this traitor is in deadly fear of national reunification and has no scruple about committing all sorts of treacherous acts against the country and the people.

Why then did he prattle such honeyed words in his address? There is every reason to do so. He wants to save himself from the present plight by hoodwinking the people and public opinion at home and abroad on the one hand and on the other to push forward his machination for split and war under the spurious signboard of "peace" and "unification".

This finds clear expression in the fact that he again referred to the "simultaneous admission to the UN" of north and south Korea and the "threat of invasion from the north" whose falsehood had already been laid bare.

The so-called "simultaneous admission to the UN" is the proposal which traitor Pak Jung Hi brought forward in his notorious "June 23 special statement" in 1973. It is a criminal intrigue to nullify the North-South Joint Statement, frustrate the north-south dialogue for reunification and win international recognition of the country's permanent division.

That is why his proposal was flatly rejected at the 28th UN General Assembly session. Some time ago, this guy came forward with an "application for separate admission to the UN", a variant of the said proposal. But it was also turned down at the recent UN Security Council meeting without being adopted as an item on the agenda.

This notwithstanding, traitor Pak Jung Hi again touched upon the "simultaneous admission to the UN" in his address. This clearly shows how desperately he is trying to split the nation and create "two Koreas".

His talking about the "resumption of dialogue" is nothing but a plot to shift onto others the responsibility for having brought the dialogue to a deadlock and cover up his divisive manoeuvres.

If he is truly concerned about the "resumption of dialogue," he must withdraw his "June 23 special statement" which flagrantly ignored the principle of reunification laid down in the North-South Joint Statement and change his erroneous attitude toward dialogue and stop all his "anti-communist" and divisive moves.

Under the situation where an "anti-communism" and "vanquish communism" campaign is becoming more pronounced, it is an empty talk and a sophistry to urge the "resumption of dialogue".

The theory of the "threat of invasion from the north", which is not existent and which no one believes, is designed to cover up his own crime, further intensify his fascist repression of the south Korean people under this absurd pretext and receive more military "aid" from his master US imperialism to step up war preparations. At present the Pak Jung Hi clique, while working on the idea of the "threat of invasion from the north", are begging for the prolonged occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops and bringing in a large quantity of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons; they placed the whole territory of south Korea under a "supra-extraordinary wartime system" and are rigging up wartime evil laws one after another in an attempt to step up their frantic war preparations.

The address of traitor Pak Jung Hi, a faithful lackey of US imperialism, is an out-and-out treacherous and perfidious jargon and a despicable declaration which runs totally counter to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and peace in Korea and goes against the trend of our times to independence.

With no deceptive propaganda, however, can they pull the wool over the eyes of the people of the world.

If Pak Jung Hi ruffian persists in the perpetuation of national split, fascist tyranny and reckless war moves, indulging in deceptive propaganda, he will invite a strong feeling of hatred and indignation of the people and the world public and his ruin will be precipitated.

**Commentator**

# The Banner of Independence Will Fly Over Namibia, Too

Recently in the African continent many countries have greeted the new morn of glorious independence amidst the flames of the national liberation struggle and the dawn of freedom and liberation is breaking over Namibia and various other countries.

On the occasion of the "day of international solidarity with the Namibian people" (August 26), our people express militant solidarity with the Namibian people who are waging more vigorously the armed struggle against the South African racists and for the complete liberation of their country, and look forward confidently to the day when the banner of independence will wave over the land of Namibia.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The day will surely come before long when the great African people will cut off the last life line of colonialism and racism and completely liberate the whole continent of Africa."**

The African continent is now on the eve of its complete liberation.

The Namibian people were forced to live a bitter life as colonial slaves due to the cruel racial discrimination policy of the imperialists, colonialists and racists and under their rule of fascist repression. Fully aware that the struggle is the only way out, they started an armed struggle on August 26, 1966. In the nine years since then, the Namibian people and patriotic armed forces, under the leadership of the Southwest Africa People's Organization, have built up the ranks of armed struggle more solidly, overcoming difficulties, and gave heavy political and military blows to the colonialists and racists on different fronts and placed many areas under their control.

The struggle the Namibian people are now waging for their country's complete liberation is enlisting extensive support as part of the great struggle of the African people for the complete liberation of the continent and as a link of the common struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the world to cut off the last life line of imperialism and colonialism.

The 28th Session of the UN General Assembly adopted with the approval of an overwhelming majority the draft resolution on recognizing the Southwest Africa People's Organization as "the true representative of the Namibian people" and strongly demanded the South African racist villains to "withdraw at once" from Namibia. This fact alone clearly shows the ever-mounting voice of solidarity of the world people with the righteous struggle of the Namibian people.

The US and British imperialists are continuously supplying the South African racists with lethal weapons and egging them on to oppose the Namibian people, as part of their manoeuvres to maintain the system of their colonial domination crumbling rapidly in Africa, and the South African racist clique are reducing Namibia to a murderous "prison of racism" through their brutal colonial rule.

With no machination, however, can they damp the indomitable fighting spirit of the Namibian people who are struggling with firm confidence in victory upholding the appeal of Sam Nujoma, President of the Southwest Africa People's Organization, that "we will continue to intensify the armed struggle until the complete liberation of Namibia."

The Namibian people will further hasten the day of national independence through their brave struggle with the constant support and encouragement of the world people and make greater contribution to the sacred cause of complete liberation of the whole African continent.

**Chin Bang Hun**

# The Two Opposite Draft Resolutions Submitted to the UN General Assembly Clearly Show Who Are Really Endeavouring for Peace in Korea and Her Peaceful Reunification and Who Are Obstructing the Reunification of Korea and Aggravating the Tension in Korea

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on August 17 a memorandum in connection with the forthcoming debate on the Korean question at the 30th Session of the United Nations General As sembly. The full text of the memorandum reads:

## Memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

### In Connection with the Debate on Korean Question at 30th Session of the UN General Assembly

Two opposite draft resolutions have been submitted to the 30th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in connection with the debate on the Korean question.

One of them is a draft resolution submitted by a number of United Nations member states which actively support the Korean people's cause of national reunification, together with an agenda item titled "On the creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" and the other is a "draft resolution" tabled by the United States and its followers.

The draft resolution put forward by the countries supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification is aimed to give practical help in removing tension and guaranteeing a durable peace in Korea and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, while the US side's "draft resolution" is designed to maintain tension in Korea and perpetuate the occupation of south Korea by the US troops and the division of Korea.

These opposite stands as regards the solution of the Korean question find vivid expression in the detailed contents of the draft resolutions submitted to the United Nations.

## 1. On the Draft Resolution on the Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

The operative paragraphs of this draft resolution are as follows:

(1) considers that it is necessary to dissolve the "United Nations Command" and withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

(2) calls upon the real parties to the Armistice Agreement to replace the Korean military armistice agreement with a peace agreement as a measure to ease tension and maintain and consolidate peace in Korea in the context of the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

(3) urges the north and the south of Korea to observe the principles of the North-South Joint Statement and take practical measures for ceasing arms reinforcement, reducing the armed forces of both sides drastically to an equal level, preventing armed conflicts and guaranteeing against the use of force against the other side, and thereby remove the military confrontation and maintain a durable peace in Korea, conducive to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

If the paragraphs mentioned in this draft resolution are put into practice, it will make a practical contribution to the removal of tension and guarantee of a durable peace in Korea and the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people on the principles of the North-South Joint Statement.

1) To dissolve the "United Nations Command" and withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations is a prerequisite to the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

No outside forces are allowed to interfere in the question of reunification of Korea, an internal national affair of the Korean people.

The occupation of south Korea by the US troops wearing the mask of the "UN forces" and the United States' acts of aggression and interference against Korea are the root cause of the increasing tension in Korea and the basic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

—The United States is stepping up war preparations in Korea, instigating the south Korean authorities to ceaseless war clamours, deliberately inciting north-south confrontation and aggravating tension in Korea.

• The United States keeps bringing illegally into south Korea modern weapons and military equipment including various kinds of atomic weapons and guided missiles.

It is widely known that the United States has shipped into south Korea "Honest John" rockets, 280-mm atomic guns, "Matador," "Nike Hercules," "Hawk" and "Lacross" guided missiles.

According to an announcement of US military experts on January 17, 1975, there have been deployed in south Korea 150 nuclear mines (A, D, M, R, D, P), 210 nuclear shells and field-guns capable of firing them, two launchers for sergeant ground-to-ground missiles, six sergeant ground nuclear missiles, four launchers for lance ground-to-ground missiles, 12 lance ground-to-ground nuclear missiles, 144 launchers for Nike Hercules ground-to-air missile, and nuclear warhead missiles at the ratio of one to each launcher.

There are also 54 F-4 phantom fighter-bombers capable of carrying a nuclear warhead of 100 kilotons to 1 megaton or four nuclear missiles. (Washington, January 18, 1975, Japanese press "Jiji")

Director Larocque of the US Defence Information Centre said on June 20, 1975, that "the nuclear warheads deployed in south Korea are applicable to missiles, guns, mines, etc." and "many of them are deployed near the Military Demarcation Line bordering on north Korea." (Washington, June 20, 1975, Japanese press "Jiji")

• After its serious defeat in Indochina, the United States, in an attempt to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely, proclaimed it a "frontline defence area" and is openly threatening the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, wielding nuclear weapons.

The ruling circles of the United States are becoming louder in blaring that they would use nuclear arms in Korea.

Answering a question of reporters about the use of nuclear weapons in Korea on June 25, 1975, US President Ford said: "We have a strong deterrent force both strategically and tactically. This deterrent force will be used flexibly in the interests of our country." (Washington, June 25, 1975, Japanese press "Jiji")

At a press conference on June 20, US Secretary of Defence Schlesinger said "I think you may also know well that the United States has deployed its tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea," openly prattling that he would not hesitate to use nuclear weapons in Korea. (Washington, June 20, 1975, Japanese press "Jiji")

• The United States ceaselessly conducts nuclear attack exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The US and south Korean armies frequently stage clamorous war exercises in launching "tactical nuclear weapons" everywhere in south Korea and uninterruptedly perpetrate acts of war provocations, staging missile launching exercises even in the vicinity of the Demilitarized Zone.

The United States brought rocket-launching pads capable of launching nuclear warheads to a place just 4.5 km off the Demilitarized Zone in the central sector of the front to conduct missile launching exercises all the year round. And it stages "tactical nuclear weapon launching exercise" by setting in motion the artillery units of US and south Korean armies stationed north of Seoul. (New York, June 23, 1975, south Korean news agency "Hapdong")

Meanwhile, an Okinawa-based unit of the US forces for nuclear attack from the air frequents south Korea to carry out nuclear attack exercises and, with the participation of the units belonging to the US third marine division and the "US and south Korean ground forces, US air forces and the south Korean marine corps," large-scale military exercises such as "operation golden dragon," "operation capstan dragon," and so on are conducted without interruption.

• The United States has even mapped out a so-called "9-day operational plan" designed to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

James Hollings Weed, "commander of the first US-ROK joint corps", declared that they would complete aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by a "new, short-term strategy" within "nine days." (Washington, June 17, 1975, south Korean news agency "Hapdong")

—The United States is further reinforcing its troops occupying south Korea and the south Korean army.

On July 26, 1975, a spokesman of the US Department of Defence said that "the US air force in south Korea has been strengthened to the maximum since 1974 and its firepower has also increased".

He stated that "the US air force units in Kunsan and Masan bases, which had 15 aircraft for each squadron on an average during the Indochina war, have been strengthened up to the regular level of 18 to 20 aircraft per squadron, some of which have been expanded even with phantoms." (Washington, July 26, 1975, south Korean news agency "Tongyang")

—The cases of violation of the Armistice Agreement by the US side, including various armed provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, since the signing of the Armistice Agreement up to July 26, 1975 ran to a stupendous 172,500 or more.

The war provocation manoeuvres of the US have created a dangerous situation in which a war may break out any moment in Korea.

Under this situation, a durable peace can not be ensured in Korea nor can the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be realized, as long as the US troops wearing the helmets of the "UN forces" are kept in south Korea.

To let the Korean people solve the question of the country's reunification independently and peacefully in the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement and on the principle of national self-determination, it is necessary, above anything else, to compel the US troops to withdraw from south Korea.

—Originally, the US troops have no reason or ground whatsoever to stay on in south Korea.

• The continued occupation of south Korea by the US troops is an act of aggression flagrantly violating the UN Charter on respect for sovereignty and non-interference in other's internal affairs, and the publicly recognized principles of international law.

• The occupation of south Korea by the US troops runs counter to the North-South Joint Statement and the decision of the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly which supported and welcomed the joint statement.

The North-South Joint Statement published on 4th July, 1972 stipulates as one of the three principles of national reunification: "Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without relying upon outside force or being subject to its interference".

And the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly welcomed the three principles of national reunification laid down in the North-South Joint Statement and, hoping that the north and the south of Korea would continue their dialogue in the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement, took a step to dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

• The occupation of south Korea by the US troops runs counter to the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

Paragraph 60, Article 4, of the Korean Armistice Agreement signed on 27th July, 1953, reads: "In order to insure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the military Commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three (3) months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."

But the political conference could not be convened owing to the sabotage of the United States.

For creating favourable conditions for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, all the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew, on their own initiative, from the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1958.

The US troops have no pretext whatsoever to remain in south Korea.

—The occupation of south Korea by the US troops runs counter entirely to the common desire and aspiration of the non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving people of the world.

The "Resolution on the Problem of Korea" adopted at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in Algeria in 1973 declared that it "calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea and an end to all forms of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of Korea."

This is the very reflection of the requirements of the present times in which the world people strongly demand the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

2) To replace the Korean military armistice agreement with a peace agreement in the context of the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea is an urgent matter for creating favourable preconditions for removing tension and guaranteeing a durable peace in Korea and accomplishing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

—It is impossible to remove tension and guarantee a durable peace with the state of armistice kept in Korea as it is.

Armistice agreement, by origin, is no more than a temporary ceasefire agreement in any case; it can neither terminate the state of war nor guarantee a durable peace.

Today in Korea there is only an armistice agreement, a step of ceasefire taken by the two belligerent parties, and no peace agreement has yet been signed.

As a result, an unstable state of ceasefire has persisted for the last 22 years in Korea and the armistice has not yet been converted into a durable peace.

Therefore, the real parties to the Korean Armistice Agreement must take a measure to put an end to such state of ceasefire at the earliest possible date and guarantee a durable peace.

—It stands out with greater urgency to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement under the present situation in which the Armistice Agreement cannot perform its original function owing to the constant sabotage of the Armistice Agreement on the part of the United States side.

The United States ceaselessly violated the article on ceasefire, which is the key-point of the Armistice Agreement. Furthermore, in order to step up war preparations in south Korea, it unwarrantably suspended in June 1956 the activities of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams stipulated in the Armistice Agreement and, in June 1957, unilaterally abrogated Subparagraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement banning the introduction of all kinds of weapons and combat materials into the Korean territory, an important provision of the Armistice Agreement.

The United States is increasing the danger of armed conflicts and reopening of the war in Korea by incessantly and wantonly violating the Armistice Agreement.

—Replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement fully conforms with the requirements of the Armistice Agreement as well.

The Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates the convocation of a political conference of a higher level within three months after the signing of the Armistice Agreement to discuss the questions of withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

This peace agreement should be signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the real parties concerned.

The Armistice Agreement, by origin, was signed by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers on the one hand and the "Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command" on the other.

The Chinese People's Volunteers have already withdrawn totally from Korea. The so-called "UN forces" present in south Korea now are, in fact, US troops.

Therefore, the real parties concerned are the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea already long ago suggested replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and on March 25, 1974 the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the United States to hold talks to solve the question of concluding a peace agreement.

We proposed to include the following points in a peace agreement to be concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States:

Firstly, both sides shall pledge to each other not to invade the other side and shall remove all dangers of direct armed conflicts.

The United States shall be bound in duty not to incite the south Korean authorities to the war provocation manoeuvres and fascist repression of the south Korean people or patronize them, not to hinder the north and south of Korea from reunifying the country independently and peacefully in accordance with the North-South Joint Statement, but to totally desist from meddling in the internal affairs of Korea.

Secondly, both sides shall discontinue the reinforcement of armed force and arms drive and stop introducing all weapons, combat equipment and war supplies into Korea.

Thirdly, the foreign troops in south Korea shall strip themselves of the "UN forces" helmets and all of them withdraw at the earliest possible date, taking all the weapons along.

Fourthly, Korea shall not be reduced to a military or operational base for any foreign country after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea.

If the United States had harboured no aggressive ambition on Korea and had been truly interested in guaranteeing peace in this region, it should have responded to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to conclude a peace agreement.

However, the United States has not responded to our proposal, calling it "propaganda".

The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to conclude a peace agreement points to the fundamental way of relaxing tension and maintaining a durable peace in Korea.

This peaceful initiative conforms with the desire of all the peace-loving peoples of the world and won their warm welcome and support.

3) It constitutes an important guarantee for ensuring a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea that the north and the south of Korea observe the principles of the North-South Joint Statement and take a practical measure to remove the military confrontation.

If the Armistice Agreement is replaced with a peace agreement and the intervention of outside forces is removed in Korea, the north and the south of Korea will be able to solve excellently the domestic affairs of the nation through peaceful negotiations.

—The North-South Joint Statement clearly indicates the following three principles to be adhered to in solving the question of Korea's reunification:

Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without relying upon outside force or being subject to its interference.

Secondly, the reunification should be realized peacefully without recourse to the use of armed force against the other side.

Thirdly, great national unity should be promoted as one nation above anything else, transcending the differences of ideology, ideals and systems.

In the North-South Joint Statement it was also "agreed to refrain from committing armed provocations, big or small, and to take active measures for preventing unexpected military conflicts."

Therefore, to observe the North-South Joint Statement is a reliable guarantee for ensuring a durable peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

—After a peace agreement is concluded, all the foreign troops withdrawn and interferences by the outside forces terminated, the north and the south of Korea will be able to take practical steps to discontinue arms reinforcement, reduce their respective armed forces drastically to an equal level, prevent armed conflicts and guarantee against the use of armed force against the other side, as a measure to ease tension and remove the state of military confrontation.

Such steps will make a practical contribution not only to firmly ensuring peace in Korea but also to dispelling misunderstanding and distrust and deepening mutual understanding and trust between the north and the south, creating an atmosphere of great national unity and promoting the reunification of the country.

Under the present condition where the huge armed forces of the north and the south are standing face to face with each other with the Military Demarcation Line between them, it is impossible to remove the danger of war or remove the root cause of misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south.

Only when decisive measures are taken to eliminate military confrontation and relax tension between the north and the south of Korea is it possible to remove misunderstanding and distrust and create an atmosphere of mutual trust and unity, successfully advance the dialogue between the north and south and remove the obstacles in the way of reunification.

In the course of the north-south dialogue we repeatedly proposed to the south Korean authorities to realize the five-point proposal—to cease armament reinforcement and arms race between the north and the south; to make the US army withdraw from south Korea; to reduce the armed forces in the north and the south to 100,000 men or less respectively and drastically cut their armaments; to stop the introduction of all weapons, combat equipment and war material from abroad; and to guarantee against the use of armed forces against the other side.

If this proposal is realized, the tension between the north and the south will be rapidly removed, a decisive phase will be opened in improving the north-south relations and a great stride forward will be made in consolidating peace in Korea and achieving her independent and peaceful reunification.

And this will make it possible to relieve the people of the burden of military expenditure, send many young and middleaged people back home and direct more manpower and material resources to the construction of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living.

These steps will enjoy the full support and welcome of the peace-loving peoples of the whole world, not to speak of the entire Korean people in the north and the south.

## 2. On the "Draft Resolution" of the United States Side

In the "draft resolution" the US side proposed to dissolve the "United Nations Command", provided that the parties directly concerned in the Armistice Agreement "agree that they will regard all provisions of the Armistice Agreement as continuing in force" and, in this context, to let the officers of the United States and south Korean armies ensure the enforcement of the Armistice Agreement in place of the "Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command."

This pursues only the aim to hoodwink world public opinion under the specious name of maintaining the Armistice Agreement continuously in Korea and justify the continued occupation of south Korea by the US troops with the name of the United Nations, create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea.

1) When it has become an increasingly irresistible demand of the times that the US troops should be withdrawn from south Korea, the United States, in an attempt to check this trend, pretended in the "draft resolution" to have the readiness to dissolve the "United Nations Command."

But, in fact, this reveals in all nakedness its intention not only to refuse to dissolve even the "United Nations Command", but also to keep the US troops in south Korea indefinitely.

—In the "draft resolution", the United States does not make even a mention of the withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

This proves that it wants to occupy south Korea indefinitely.

This is also proved by the fact that it is now openly ranting that even if the "United Nations Command" is dissolved, the US troops will remain as ever in south Korea under the "ROK-US mutual defence pact."

If the "UN Command" is dissolved, it is natural and reasonable that the US troops stationed in south Korea under the cloak of the "UN forces" should also withdraw. In spite of this, the United States intends to keep its troops in south Korea. This is because it harbours aggressive ambitions.

As for the so-called "ROK-US mutual defence pact," it was cooked up by the United States with the south Korean authorities in violation of Paragraph 60, Article 4, of the Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea after the armistice; it is an aggressive and unlawful document which none of the Korean people recognize.

Today when it is impossible to legalize the occupation of south Korea by the US troops even with the name of the "UN forces", it is all the more impossible to legalize it with something like "pact".

—The United States proposes in its "draft resolution" to replace its signatory to the Armistice Agreement—the "Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Command"—with the officers of the US army and the south Korean army, calling it an "alternative arrangement to maintain the Armistice Agreement." This is designed to legalize officially the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US troops.

If the "UN Command", a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement, is dissolved, the Armistice Agreement, too, will have no alternative but to cease its existence.

Accordingly, it is out of the question from the outset to change only the signatory to the Armistice Agreement while keeping it as it is, though it may be another matter to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

Moreover, since the south Korean authorities are not a signer of the Armistice Agreement and have consistently opposed the Armistice Agreement itself, they cannot become a signatory to the Armistice Agreement.

And under the conditions in which the US army remains in south Korea, seizing all the real power, it is meaningless to make the south Korean authorities a signatory to the Armistice Agreement.

2) In its "draft resolution", the US pretended that it was willing to dissolve the "United Nations Command." But attaching some "conditions" to it the United States, in fact, does not want to dissolve even the "United Nations Command."

The United States side has even set the dead line of January 1, 1976, to make it appear that it was willing to dissolve the "United Nations Command", but this is a mere trick to mislead world public opinion. Its real intention is to prevent the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" by dragging on the time on the plea of "discussion between the direct parties concerned", "the alternative arrangement to maintain the Armistice Agreement" and so forth.

3) Under the specious name of maintaining the Armistice Agreement the United States is trying to fix the present unstable state of armistice in Korea and justify the perpetuation of the division into "two Koreas" with the name of the United Nations.

More than 20 years have already elapsed since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement in Korea.

Maintenance of the state of armistice for such a long period itself is a violation of the basic spirit of the Armistice Agreement and it is extremely abnormal.

How long is the United States going to keep this unstable state of armistice?

If the US is really interested in maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea and hopes for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it should not commit such acts as rejecting a peace agreement and freezing the state of ceasefire indefinitely.

The "draft resolution" of the US side is, to all intents and purposes, a deceptive document which runs diametrically counter to the desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people for the establishment of the structure of durable peace in Korea and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and which conflicts totally with the decision of the 28th Session of the UN General Assembly on the Korean question.

The two draft resolutions submitted to the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly in connection with the discussion of the Korean question clearly show who are really endeavouring for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and who are obstructing the reunification of Korea and aggravating the tension in Korea.

Convinced that the draft resolution submitted for the creation of favourable conditions for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will enjoy active support from the governments and peoples of all the peace-loving countries the world over, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hopes that the UN General Assembly this year will adopt this draft resolution and thus make a contribution to firmly guaranteeing peace in Korea and accelerating her independent and peaceful reunification.

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